

## THE BRIDGEPORT TIMES

And Evening Farmer

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## THE BLAZED TRAIL

HOWEVER NOVEL may appear the industrial adjustments that are taking place in America, they do not follow an entirely new road, but take direction from the solutions discovered by Great Britain for the industrial problems created by the war.

It is absolutely necessary for the safety and protection of the 3,000,000 boys who either are in France, or will soon be there, that means shall be found to keep solidarity at home. The problem in every land most threatening to solidarity is the labor problem. It is the solution of this difficulty which taxes the minds of statesmen throughout the world.

It is probable that the men of property and affairs, who perceived most clearly the dangers of a German empire, ruling the world from Berlin, and who were strongest for war, had little prevision of the tremendous social, industrial and economic changes that must follow the world conflict.

Some perception there was of the strength of German institutions, gained from a mobilization of industrial power, and from the industrial education of the mass of workers. But the great business men of the Allied world were more conscious—much more—of the strength of the German military organization, which would long ago have been defeated had it been sustained by a weaker organization of industry and productive power.

The war had not long continued, however, before the business men and statesmen saw, in the logic of battles won, by Germans that the individualist system of production must needs be changed at many points, into something more unified, and more capable of harmonious effort.

The Times-Farmer, too often, perhaps, for its readers' comfort, has explained the sad confusion in which British industry existed at the opening of the war. Organization competed against organization for labor, and especially for brains; factory struggled with factory for necessary materials; conflicts between employers and employed tied up production in every direction.

These conflicting units had to be harmonized, or Britain must pass under the hegemony of the Germans. Labor was distributed after an orderly system. Factory was not permitted to compete against factory for materials. All things were ordered, under government direction as far as possible, so that the fruitifying labor and materials should flow where they were needed, when they were needed.

To pursue all the steps of British program within the space of an editorial is not possible. It is sufficient to say that the experience of Britain is being in some degree repeated in America, for here the problems are almost identical.

When government does an unusual and seemingly rigorous thing affecting the course of industry, it does not act arbitrarily, but in the light of experience, and for the purpose of hastening victory.

Were matters left to the older method of fortuitous arrangement, there would be grave danger of a German managed world, and graver danger that cherishes rights and liberties would be lost in a storm of conflicting economic interests.

The decision of the War Labor Board is representative of one phase of the effort for unity and solidarity. The decision has succeeded throughout its larger principles, but has failed with a single group.

The great body of labor, and especially the unorganized labor, is satisfied with the decision, with the benefits conferred by it, and with the machinery for settling subsequent disputes.

Employers, if not always satisfied with the decision, obey it and are willing to give it support and effect. The machinists and tool makers do not support the decision, for the chief reason that the interests of their craft are not, as they believe, sufficiently considered.

In the strike of the machinists the ancient principle of aristocracy asserts itself. The machinists, a better trained, and more skilled group, resent a government adjudication, which groups them with all other labor.

In this as it seems to The Times-Farmer there is not justification for a strike; it is the government who speaks; the government should be obeyed. The door to what the machinists want is not closed. The umpire leaves it open. Classification and pay may be adjusted by orderly negotiation, through the Local Board of Mediation and Arbitration and Conciliation, soon to be raised. There exists the right of appeal to the National War Labor Board.

Surely it is not asking too much of craftsmen who are Americans, that they abide by the decision they invited, the decision they agreed to accept, the decision which their government imposes?

Can thoughtless men in the Machinists Union do less than this? Should they do less than this?

## THE SLACKER RAIDS

THE SOLDIERS in France will be glad the slacker raids took place, if nobody else is. If any one has tears to shed, shed them for the unfortunate victims of Prussian oppression. The sorrows of the man who was held for lack of a registration card is not moving enough to make a thoughtful American weep.

The law requires registered men to carry their cards. If they fail to do so, it is their own fault.

It is asserted that the New York raids will result in the induction of 1,800 slackers into the service, and that 18,000 other slackers will be turned over to draft boards that want them. Such a result could scarcely be attained in any other way than the one employed.

The occasional citizen, who should not have been detained, and was, ought to be willing to overlook the inconvenience. It is very much less than the inconvenience of those who fight for the country.

The doctrine that it is better for several thousand slackers to escape than for one patriot to be detained, is probably suggested by the maxim that it is better for ten guilty men to escape than for one innocent man to suffer.

The parallel doesn't hold. The raid occasioned no real suffering, and brought no real ignominy to any innocent person.

INTERESTING TALK  
WILL BE GIVEN AT  
CHAMBER LUNCH

"Peloruses" Wanted By  
Boys In Uncle Sam's Navy  
—"Not Good to Eat"

Now that Uncle Sam has such a big family in the army and navy the old gentleman has to do his shopping systematically in order to keep supplied his two or three million nephews in the army and navy.

Every day he starts out with a shopping basket on his arm to purchase what the family needs and it is a colossal job for the needs are many and Uncle Sam is not denying his boys anything.

The other day the boys in the navy needed 500 peloruses. Uncle Sam, generally speaking did not know what a pelorus is but he needed 500 of them. It was a rush order and Uncle Sam started shopping for them. If he couldn't get 'em in the stores somebody would have to make them.

Before he got the peloruses the boys in the navy wanted 25 peloruses, 2,000 holystones, 21,000 gallons of turpentine, 50,000 gallons of mahogany stain, 1,000,000 yards of serge lining, 10,000 cubic feet of hydrogen, 11,000,000 pounds of jam and 7,000,000 pounds of pickles.

Uncle Sam has orders like that every day from the family and it's "up to him" to get them. He can't stroll down the street in a leisurely manner any more. He has to do his shopping in a systematic manner.

Through the Section of Resources and Conversion of the War Industries Board he sends out a call to all sections of the country and lets all the manufacturers and storekeepers know what he wants, when and where he wants it and asks for bids on the cost of supplying it.

At the head of Uncle Sam's shopping department is Charles A. Otis, chief of the Section on Resources and Conversion. It's the business of his department to find out who can make the peloruses and the holystones and the hydrogen gas and the 11,000,000 pounds of jam. He tells Uncle Sam all about it and Uncle Sam then makes the purchase.

If there isn't anybody making peloruses, and a pelorus is an article that cannot be turned out by every plumber or shoemaker why the machinery under Mr. Otis starts to convert some factory which has been making something else into a factory able to turn out the peloruses.

It is a wonderful service and the talk which Charles A. Otis, chief of the Section on Resources and Conversion of the War Industries Board will give on Monday, Sept. 9, at the Chamber of Commerce noonday luncheon will be most interesting and valuable to the men who manufacture the thousands of different articles that Uncle Sam needs.

Mr. Otis will speak on "Industry and the War" and will be able to speak with authority on the policies of the government with regard to industry during the period of the war.

Manufacturers from all over Connecticut and western Massachusetts have been invited to attend as well as the Ordnance Bureau force, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and Bridgeport Manufacturers' Association.

The luncheon, which will be the first of the winter series of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the ball room of The Stratfield at the Chamber has outgrown the breakfast room where the luncheons were formerly held and has found it necessary to take larger quarters for these popular events.

Invitations have been extended this year to a number of speakers of national prominence and the Chamber of Commerce luncheons will be of much more than usual value to business men in Bridgeport this year.

FORCE WORKERS  
TO ACCEPT THE  
LABOR AWARDS

Matter Now Under Consideration By War Department Officials

Washington, Sept. 6.—Steps to enforce the acceptance by employees of the munition factories in Bridgeport, Conn., of the recent award of the war labor board under consideration by the secretary of war, in making this announcement last night, the war department said the secretary had taken the matter up with the war labor board as the result of an appeal by the ordinance department, contractors let which are being delayed by strikes in the plants.

An interpretive statement by Otto M. Edlitz, supplementing his award as umpire in the Bridgeport munition workers' wage controversy, it was announced yesterday by the war labor board, was expected to result in the return to work of 6,000 machinists now striking because of dissatisfaction over the award.

The statement says workers are not barred from classification into groups as the machinists believed, and that such classification may be obtained by collective bargaining with local boards.

Mr. Edlitz made his statement at the request of Secretary Baker. He makes it clear that the workers are expected to stay at their posts under present conditions only until their differences can be permanently adjusted.

SUES FOR SALE  
OF REAL ESTATE

Herman Reich of this city, seeking to collect commissions on a sale of real estate from Thomas Mehos, brought suit for \$300 damages in the court of common pleas yesterday. Reich states that Mehos had promised to pay him a commission if he procured a customer for Mehos' restaurant. The customer was obtained and he was willing to give as much as \$3,500 for the restaurant. For his trouble Reich wants \$175, but Mehos refuses to pay, the complaint states.

The D M Read Co  
Established 1857

The Store closes daily at 6 o'clock

Plaids for School Dresses  
and Separate Skirts

All wool, and many of them of beautiful quality. The soft, thick and firm weaves which last for many seasons, looking well until the last thread breaks.

Old blue and green,	Navy, gray and green,
Navy and brown,	Brown, green and plum,
Brown, green and black,	Navy, gold and gray,
Taupe, plum and white,	Gray, Burgundy and gray.

Light grounds with colored bars included in this line.

42 to	\$1.50 to
50 inches wide,	\$4.00 a yard

Third floor.

## Table Cloths

For every day use there are some Mercerized Cloths, hemstitched, size 13/4 square for \$1.75

Better quality, at \$2.25

When ironed carefully these cloths look very nice and will save better ones.

Third floor.

## Sweetmeats

"Old Belfry" Chocolates, 60 cts a lb

Assortment known as No. 41 Chocolates which are "seconds" because when dipping a bubble or irregularity occurs and they are re-dipped and sold at a lower price. There is an extra heavy coating of chocolate on them. All flavors with nuts, fruit, etc.

5 lb box, \$2.50 plain box

In bulk, 60 cts a lb

Golden Crumbles, 50 cts a lb

Main floor.

## Leahey's Heatless Trousers Press

A combination trousers presser, creaser, stretcher and hanger, all in one. Saves tailor bills and the wear and tear of the hot iron pressing. Made of waterproof fibre-board and will last for years. Folds for traveling.

\$1.00

At the Notion Counter, north aisle.

## Will you help?

Peach pits, plum, prune and olive pits, date seeds and nut shells are all converted into carbon for gas masks. Two hundred peach stones will make one mask that may save an American soldier's life.

The soldiers rely on us home folks for aid. Do not fail them in any small detail. Clean stones nicely and bring them to the store. They will be forwarded to the Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A.

The D M Read Co  
Established 1857PLACES WHERE  
REGISTRATION  
WILL BE MADE

Revised List Given Out By  
Draft Boards for Enrolling Next Week

Sanford Stoddard, chairman of local draft boards and of the central registration committee, expects fully 1,500 men to attend the draft registrars' meetings in the High school this evening. The registration committee sent out postals to all those who were appointed urging their presence tonight, so that they may receive final instructions before the day of registration, September 12. Following the instructions the registrars will be sworn in. Judge John S. Pullman will preside.

A revised list of places where the men will report for registration after tonight's meeting are as follows:

Board No. 1: City hall; Frank Kelly, registrar.  
District 2: Jefferson school, Myrtle avenue; Henry P. Lyon, registrar.  
District 4: Whittier school, Orland street; James P. Reynolds, registrar.  
Board No. 2:  
District 4: Elias Howe school, Clinton avenue; E. W. Fairchild, registrar.  
District 5: Maplewood school, Maplewood avenue; Christian Newman, registrar.  
Board No. 3:  
District 6: Shelton school, Wheeler avenue; Edward T. Buckingham, registrar.  
District 7: New High school, Lyon terrace George C. Peet, registrar.  
Board No. 4:  
District 8: Read school, North ave.

Board No. 5:  
District 9: Garfield school, Stillman street; W. W. Church, registrar.  
Board No. 6:  
District 10: Barnum school, Noble avenue; James U. Sammis, registrar.  
District 11: Franklin school, Nichols street; Frank Braithwaite, registrar.

Board No. 6:  
District 12, first precinct: Hall school, Clermont avenue; John Y. Caldwell, registrar.  
District 12, second precinct: Lincoln school, Stratford avenue; Arthur E. Connor, registrar.

The above list shows changes in Draft Boards One and Six. The schools mentioned above will not hold school sessions on the day of registration, but the other schools in the city will be in session just the same as usual.

J. ROBERT CLARK  
SPEAKS TONIGHT

J. Robert Clark will be the speaker at the evangelistic meeting to be held tonight at Newfield Methodist church. Mr. Clark is well known among the laboring men, as he has delivered many addresses at their meetings, and his ability as a speaker will draw a large attendance.

MAN  
WANTED  
AS EXPERIENCED  
BOOKKEEPER

Must be over draft age. Apply  
BIRDSEYE-SOMERS CO.,  
Conn. Ave. and Logan St.

FORM CLASSES  
IN MECHANICAL  
DRAFTING SOON

W. H. Linton, assistant works engineer, Bilton Machine Tool Co., is one of the popular instructors in mechanical drafting at the "Y." Mr. Linton has been doing continuous service during the summer to help prepare draftsmen for Uncle Sam. The demand for such instruction was so urgent that two classes instead of one has been carried on at the Y. M. C. A. during July and August.

New groups will be organized on Monday evening, Sept. 9. The instructors this season are George W. Mitchell, M. E. Draftsman Remington Arms, W. H. Linton mentioned above and Theodore E. Brown, foreman machine room, International Silver Co.

These men represent a teaching experience of 26 years, 14 of which have been at the Y. M. C. A. For practical experience combined with theoretical knowledge of their subject they are a hard team to beat, and invariably give satisfaction.

New groups which are limited in size will form every few weeks to meet the need. As the work is individual a student begins where his knowledge of the subject ceases and his advancement depends upon his own efforts and time.

The educational director, A. H. Armstrong, can be found at his office during the day and on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. He will be glad to give any information possible to those interested.

According to the German bulletins, the Huns are winning glorious victories every day, but the scene of those victories is always farther east than it was before.

The D M Read Co  
Established 1857

## DELINA THIBAUT.

The funeral of Delina, wife of Joseph Thibault, was held this morning at 8:30 from her late home, 112 Lee avenue, and at 9 o'clock from St. Anthony's church, where a requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Philip MacGillotte.

The choir sang "Pie Jesu" at the offertory, and after mass "Thy Will Be Done," and as the funeral was leaving the church, "Face to Face." Many relatives and friends were present, also delegations from St. Ann's Society, Liberty Bell, Order of Golden Bells, and Naomli lodge, Shepherds of Bethlehem. There was a profusion of beautiful floral tributes. The bearers were August, Simon, Paul, Telesphore, Jean B. Thibault and Frank Ouellette. Interment was in family plot in St. Michael's cemetery.

Banish  
Nervousness

Put Vigor and Ambition In to Run-Down, Tired Out People

If you feel tired out, out of sorts, dependent, mentally or physically depressed, and lack the desire to accomplish things, get a 50 cent box of Wendell's Ambition Pills at Hindle's Pharmacy or Joseph D. Hartigan's today and take the first big step toward feeling better right away.

For all affections of the nervous system, constipation, loss of appetite, lack of confidence, trembling, kidney or liver complaints, sleeplessness, exhausted vitality or weakness of any kind get a box of Wendell's Ambition Pills today on the money back plan.—Adv.